

# Kentucky

Montgomery, N.

# Gazette.

No. 24.

## O B S E R V E .

### Valuable and Important Information.

WE notice below some of the principal schemes for the month of June, and our patrons will fail to perceive that they fully sustain their reputation for BRILLIANTY and ATTRACTIVENESS. Long experience has shown that Fortune's Head Quarter's are permanently and exclusively at Sylvester's 130 Broadway, N. Y., where it is the interest of every body to send for tickets who wish for a happy and comfortable independence.—SYLVESTER always distributes CAPITALS.

**Thirteen PRIZES in every twenty five Tickets.**  
AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

CLASS 7.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, June 20, 1835.

**CAPITALS.**  
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

**\$30,000!**

**10,000 DOLLARS.**

TWENTY-FIVE Prizes of \$1,000.  
**\$30,000! \$10,000! \$6,000**

5,000 dollars, 4,000 dollars, \$3970 5 prizes!  
of 2,000 dollars. 5 of 1,500 25 of  
1,000 25 of 500 200 of  
200 dollars.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificates of a package of 25 tickets, will be sent for \$130. Certificate of halves and quarters in proportion.

J. S. SYLVESTER.

**Magnificent Scheme**

Fifteen Prizes of Five Thousand Dollars.

**THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

CLASS No. 13.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. To be drawn at Alexandria,

June 27, 1835.

66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

**CAPITALS.**

**\$30,000!**

**\$30,000**

**\$3,000 3,000 2500 2160!**

2,000 25 of 500 24 of 300 40 of  
200 dollars, &c. & c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent on receipt of 120 dollars, halves and quarters in proportion.

Send early if you want the capitals, as there will be a great run for tickets.

Be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER.

130, Broadway, N. Y.

**WHITE SMITHING.**

REDEDICK KLAIBER,

lately from Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has

just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite Keiser's Tavern; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of

**FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.**

N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.

Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.

The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the above 2 months.

**STONE CUTTING.**

SACRED TO THE Memory of

REV. GEORGE W. DOANE, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.

Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York.

Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. W. Berrien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.

Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Joseph Hopkins, Philadelphia.

General Wall, Burlington.

B. D. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.

John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. McCall, Dr. Dubarry, and Capt. Shropshire, Bordentown.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

**LEAVY & DOLAN,**

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

**MERCHANDISE.**

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April 22—16-1f

**NEW GOODS.**

THE Subscribers are receiving their STRING supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.

J. TILFORD & Co.

No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A large supply of Ingain and Venian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWERING PAPER for Rooms and Passageways, &c. & c.

R. M. HINES,

Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10t.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake

A. Bolivar, Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation.

On the land is a new dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.

R. M. HINES,

**PASTURE,**

(Fowler's Garden.)

In addition to my Pasture at home, I have the

Race field, where I will receive horses on moderate terms. I will also water and salt them with care.

B. G. BLINCOE.

Fayette county, June 6, 1835—22-1f

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R. M. HINES,

**MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES AND DOOR STONES,** with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.

Lex. June 2, 1835—22-1f

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(Fowler's Garden.)

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Fayette county, June 6, 1835—22-1f

**PASTURE,**

## GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

### ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

From the Pennsylvanian.

### RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

If honourable wounds received in the service of one's country, constitute any claim to the admiration and gratitude of his fellow citizens, the distinguished native place at the head of this article, has perhaps more of these to exhibit than any other person now alive in the United States.

Richard M. Johnson who has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, in 1781. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age—in robust health—and has been for nearly thirty years actively and efficiently engaged in the public service.

After having received a liberal education he qualified himself for the Bar, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession, under the most flattering prospects. Before he attained his majority, he was elected to the Legislature, and distinguished himself by the display of those solid and useful talents which have marked his whole career.

While yet under the age of five and twenty, he was elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in that body in October, 1807—where, we believe, he has continued to sit ever since, and where he has rendered as many important services to his fellow citizens as any other individual in the United States.

His politics were always sternly and truly democratic—he was identified with that great party from his first appearance in public life, and it will be seen that there have been a stability and consistency in his course, which have marked the career of few if any of our public men. He was the firm and unbending supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison—and with what energy and enthusiasm this veteran and patriot discharged his duty to his country during the war of 1812, it will be the duty of the future historian to record. He voted for the war, and he gallantly shed his blood in the field to bring it to a speedy and glorious termination.

He had early shown with what readiness he was prepared to fly to the standard of his country. In 1802, before he was of age, he had volunteered his services to march to New Orleans—when that port, in violation of an existing treaty, was closed against the citizens of the United States.

In the summer of 1812 he raised a volunteer regiment, and marched at its head to the relief of Fort Wayne—the march was a long and arduous one, and although a decisive military operation took place, still the example of Col. Johnson and the gallantry of his command, animated his fellow citizens, and inspired them with the determined spirit which carried us triumphantly through the war. His conduct during the expedition, both as an officer and a man, was such as to merit the highest encomiums.

Military operations being closed, Col. Johnson hastened to Washington and took his seat in the Congress of 1812-13, and manfully supported the administration, in every measure deemed necessary to prosecute the war with vigor. Having obtained permission to raise a regiment of a thousand and mounted volunteers, he hastened home immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to carry that important scheme into effect.

The reputation which he had acquired enabled him to accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks. He immediately marched to the frontiers, and shared freely in all the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1813. The distinguished part he took in the battle of the Thames, one of the most important of the war, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. It was in that battle that he slew, with his own hand, the formidable Indian Chief Tecumseh. The British forces were completely routed, and General Proctor, a cruel and relentless enemy, was forced with a few dragoons, to save himself by flight. Colonel Johnson was wounded in several places—and twenty-five balls either passed through his clothes or penetrated his body.

The victory of the Thames put an end to the war on the North Western frontier, and relieved our citizens from the combined ferocity of the British and Indians. The wounds Col. Johnson received in the battle were so severe that his life was for a long time despaired of.

His health continued for some months in a very precarious state—but such was his devotion to the public service, that he resolved while he was still very unwell, to proceed to Washington and resume his seat. He arrived there in February, 1813, and was received with the utmost cordiality by persons of both parties.

He continued his congressional labors till the war was brought to a close, and sustained all the measures that the exigencies of the times required, with the same firmness and counsels of the nation that he had displayed in the field.

Our spaces will not permit us to enumerate the many important legislative labors that have marked the career of this distinguished veteran and patriot. We shall, however, be pardoned for enumerating the following:

No public document has ever excited more universal attention and admiration, than Col. Johnson's Report on the Sunday Mail. It was laid before the public in 1829. Great excitement prevailed at the time, and powerful efforts were made to prevent the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Colonel Johnson's able and conclusive Report, however, settled the question forever; and since that time no serious effort has been made to prevent the mail from travelling on Sunday. His report also in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been generally and justly admired. It is a powerful argument, and is marked with that candor, sincerity and humanity, which have always been characteristic of his author.

Such is a very imperfect outline of Richard M. Johnson, who has been nominated, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The great democratic party with which he has always acted, and with which he is completely identified, will, we trust, hereafter declare by a triumphant majority, that this veteran soldier—concerned with honorable wounds received in defence of his country—and this experienced and upright legislator, is worthy of the station for which he has been named as a candidate.

From the Lou. Advertiser.

### DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

There is an incident connected with the battle of the Thames, which has engaged the public attention to a degree, although disproportionate to its importance, that dictates investigation. In the avidity of the public to possess the circumstances of this transaction, there has been as great a variety in the relation, as in the dissolution of the long Parliament by Oliver Cromwell. Political acerbities have also mingled their bitter waters with this historical incident, mixed as it necessarily is, with the dim and uncertain lights of a battle field. The writer feels none of these extrinsic and sinister influences, he brings a mind to the examination free from every infusion of political feeling, and bent upon ascertaining the truth, as exactly as the testimony in his possession may enable him.

On the morning of the 5th of October, 1813,

the Americans under the command of Gen. Harrison, after crossing the river Thames, in Upper Canada, came to a beech forest without any clearing; and for the first two miles, near to the bank of the river, a swamp commenced parallel with the river, at the distance of two or three hundred yards. The intermediate space was dry, and the trees were tolerably thick, the ground was in many places clear of underbrush. Between the large swamp sweeping round to the left and the river, was another strip of smaller swamp, not generally passable for horses. Across the first interval of farn and timbered ground the British force, "about 845 strong," were drawn up in two lines and in open order. The Indians, commanded by Tecumseh, or Tecumseh, occupied the large swamp to the right of the British, and curving in towards the American line. This was arranged in two divisions, under Brigadier Generals Trotter and King, in the rear of each other, with a reserve under Brigadier General Chiles, the whole commanded by Major General Henry. At right angles to this division, and facing the outer swamp was General Desha's division. In the angle or crook, as it has been termed, between the troops of Desha and the division of Henry, was stationed the venerable Governor Shelby, having the command of the Kentucky militia, which formed the mass of the army. The Governor was second in command to Gen. Harrison alone.

In this position of the opposing forces, which had been contending for the north western frontier of the U. S., and the control of the Indians for the last two years; Gen. Harrison directed Colonel Richard M. Johnson, (who commanded a regiment of mounted infantry of unequalled efficiency,) to form his men into two lines opposite to the enemy, and on the advance of the Indians to take the ground to the left. On approaching the British line, a wagon was captured and brought to the commanding General, to communicate information of the enemy. In addition to this intelligence, and just as the general officers were receiving their last orders, Col. Wood of the engineers, came up to the General and communicated the important fact that the British line, instead of being formed in close order, as usual, was formed, possibly in mistaken imitation of our open order in fighting Indians, in two open lines. The General questioned Wood particularly about his intelligence, and when he was told that "he would forfeit his head if it were not true," The Colonels Johnson were then asked, "with their equipments of rifles and muskets, instead of sabres and pistols, they had now trained their men to a charge?" They both replied they had; and Col. Richard M. Johnson added, if the attack were trusted to the mounted corps, the enemy should be at the General's disposal in thirty minutes. These circumstances combined, induced the American commander to adopt the novel plan of attacking the British with mounted infantry, which evinced no less to the genius of the General and the honor of American arms. Had not the British troops been drawn up in such assaultable order, but they presented the close array, which is the only redemption of infantry from an attack of cavalry, Gen. Harrison would have been the last officer to direct so rash a departure from military principles.

Orders were then given to Col. Johnson, that instead of taking ground to the left on the advance of the infantry, as he had at first been intended, he should bring on the battle by changing the British line at full speed, as soon as the enemy should deliver their fire. Col. James Johnson took command of the left battalion, and Col. Richard M. Johnson of the right. These commands were then asked, "with their equipments of rifles and muskets, instead of sabres and pistols, they had now trained their men to a charge?" They both replied they had; and Col. Richard M. Johnson added, if the attack were trusted to the mounted corps, the enemy should be at the General's disposal in thirty minutes. These circumstances combined, induced the American commander to adopt the novel plan of attacking the British with mounted infantry, which evinced no less to the genius of the General and the honor of American arms. Had not the British troops been drawn up in such assaultable order, but they presented the close array, which is the only redemption of infantry from an attack of cavalry, Gen. Harrison would have been the last officer to direct so rash a departure from military principles.

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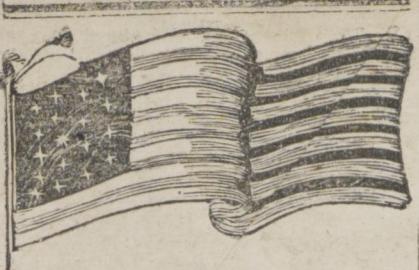
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The Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

## LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY..... JUNE... 20,... 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.  
RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.  
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.

ROGER QUARLES,  
AARON K. WOOLLEY.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.  
JACOB HUGHES,  
ROBERT INNES,  
JOHN CURD.

We are authorised to announce Col. HARVEY PREWITT a candidate to represent the county of Jessamine in the next Legislature of his State. Col. P. is an unwavering Jackson Democrat, and as such, deserves the undeviating and uniform support of the party. Gentlemen who cannot adhere to the principles recently avowed by the Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, had better go over to the Wiggies and give their favorites a *lift*—an open enemy is far better than a concealed friend. We want no dealing in a double sense. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. A.

Some men are very particular with regard to *moralis*, like Esop—but take great care to attach to their Fables such *moralis* as best suit their *then purposes*. B.

We have been informed that some of our Jackson friends in Jessamine have been induced not to support Dr. Price, on account of his pledging himself to vote for Letcher in preference to Harlan, when it was entirely uncertain whether Maj. Moore would be announced a candidate, in the event of which, he would have given him, Maj. M. his firm support. How many of the Jackson party as well as the Wiggies commit themselves in the same way. Dr. P., when prompt action with the party required it, was never found wanting. This is more than some can say for themselves—do you take? C.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on the first page of our today's paper under the title of "London Gin Shops," it will give them an idea of European city life, and may serve to show how unfortunately our cities, great and small, are bent on the same folly.—The ruin which has followed the attempts to *over shine* in London awaits every other country. D.

We publish to-day three documents—the first intended as a burlesque on Mr. Van Buren—the second his answer to the Committee appointed to advise him of his nomination—the third, Judge Weite's letter to the Tennessee delegation. We think the hit would have been much better at White, as his letter is made up of the *very stuff* that is contained in the imaginary letter of Van Buren.

The letter actually written by Mr. Van Buren, is a highly interesting one and quite satisfactory. E.

*Splendid plate to Daniel Webster.*—The friends of this gentleman in Boston some months ago, selected a committee of seventy-six to prepare a suitable testimonial of their regard for his worth. They selected for the model, the celebrated Etruscan vase at Warwick Castle, dug up near Rome, and presented by Sir Wm. Hamilton to the Earl of Warwick. It will cost \$1500, and will be manufactured by Mr. Jones. The work upon this massive and truly gorgeous present, commensurate with the comprehensive mind of the distinguished individual to whom it is to be presented, is said to be of great beauty and finish.—*Massachusetts Spy*.

It is not stated for what services this splendid vase is given.—Mr. Webster rendered on one side of the war of 1812 great services, as the members of the Hartford Convention know, and in the panic war of the Bank of 1834 we all know his services were only sacred to the orator of the west—for which of these wars is the pledge given? F.

The Rev. Mr. Smith of Kentucky, last week gave a lecture before the Moral Lyceum at Lowell, in which he stated that in Kentucky more than one half of the children of the whites grew up without learning to read and write.—*Massachusetts of May 21.*

It is desirable that the full meaning of the above Mr. Smith, should be given for the honor of the state.—No one professing the clerical order could be so lost to the laudable virtue of truth, as to make the above statement. If there be such an individual, he should be known and exposed. G.

## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The time is near at hand, when the democracy of the country, "fresh from the people," will assemble at Baltimore, in convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. All the clean shirts and borrowed dicky's of the party have been put in requisition for the proud day, and already have many of the faithful put up at Barnum's and the other great hotels, and it may be surrounded with glory.

On the 20th instant, this portion of the democracy, "fresh from the people, unpledged, untrammeled," representing the freemen of the Union, yet sworn to nominate Martin Van Buren, on pain of eternal proscription if faithless to that man, will be organized, and after the election of a President, five or six Vice Presidents and a dozen Secretaries, Martin Van Buren will be nominated for the Presidency of the United States; a committee will be appointed to inform him of the fact, when something like the following correspondence will be had on the part of the Vice President and the delegates fresh from the People."

Baltimore, May 21, 1835.

Sir:—The undersigned, a committee from the Convention of the Democracy of the people, assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that you have been unanimously selected as a candidate for the first named office. The Committee in behalf of the Convention flattered themselves that you will accede to the wishes of the great Democratic party, and suffer your name to be used, "as a talisman," to preserve and perpetuate the proud institutions of our beloved country, and to further the cause of Universal Liberty, and sound democratic principles.

We have the honor to be,

With the most profound respect,

[Here follow the signatures of General Thunderbold, Major Lightningfish, and other distinguished individuals of the Committee.]

To this polite note Mr. Van Buren will return a reply after the following manner:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1835.

Gentlemen.—I have had the honor to receive your *unexpected* favor of yesterday, and am overcome with the expressions of kindness with which it abounds. That my poor services in the cause of the people, and in defense of the democracy of the country, should have been considered of sufficient consequence to entitle me to your confidence, and elevate me to the condition of a candidate for the suffrages of the American people, for the high post of honor to which you make reference, is to me a circumstance of lively self-gratulation, and teaches me that my poor services and abilities have been overrated by an indulgent people.

The selection you have made, has been *unexpected* as it certainly was *unsolicited*; and distrusting as I do, my own abilities, I surely should decline the honor you have intended, were I not taught by the illustrious chieftain "whom we all delight to honor," and who has "filled the measure of his country's glory," that it is not in the province of the American citizens to select or decline an office. And if it should be the *spontaneous* wish of the

whole letter breathes the same lofty spirit. Bold and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers, to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his fellow-Citizens.—For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tread *generally* in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He dwells most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the "immense stake" which we hold "for the weal or woe of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, to watch over the "Union as the palladium of our safety"—and by a few but masterly strokes of the pencil delineates the two rules which are essential to its preservation: the 1st is, to exercise the powers which are delegated to the government, "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love"; and the 2d is, "religiously to abstain from the assumption of such (powers) as have not been delegated by the Constitution." Upon these two great rules, indeed, hang all the Law and the Prophets.

We cordially recommend the whole letter to the attention of the People:

(Copy.)

MAY 23, 1835.

SIR: A Convention of Republican Delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and unanimously agreed to present to their country, your name for that of President of the United States. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, Pres't.

JAMES FENNER,

EDWARD CONDIT,

UPTON S. HEATH,

R. STRANGE,

J. B. NEVILLE,

FRANKLIN CANNON,

V. Pres't of the Nat. Convention.

To M. VAN BUREN, Esq. of N. Y.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1835.

Gentlemen.—Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned, in our own state, and elsewhere for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the

public as to render an application to me necessary, to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States; I have never knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created have a right to fit it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution, and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is that, in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

The honorable William Lige, Ballie Peyton, &c.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interesting Correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr. Stevenson in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared.—Had it been received the day before, it would have superseded the necessity of the disclaimer, which we made on Friday—viz that we had had no arrangement with Mr. V. in 1839, or at any other time—that we had never pledged to give him our support, &c. &c. Mr. Van Buren goes further in the letter now before us. He challenges both friend and foe—defies all those who were once his associates, but are now converted into his opponents, to affirm that he has ever solicited their support, or ever sought any arrangement to obtain his nomination, or to secure his elevation.

This is a bold and manly appeal—it is worthy of the man, and worthy of the occasion.

But the whole letter breathes the same lofty spirit. Bold and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers, to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his fellow-Citizens.—For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tread *generally* in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He dwells most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the "immense stake" which we hold "for the weal or woe of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, to watch over the "Union as the palladium of our safety"—and by a few but masterly strokes of the pencil delineates the two rules which are essential to its preservation: the 1st is, to exercise the powers which are delegated to the government, "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love"; and the 2d is, "religiously to abstain from the assumption of such (powers) as have not been delegated by the Constitution." Upon these two great rules, indeed, hang all the Law and the Prophets.

We cordially recommend the whole letter to the attention of the People:

(Copy.)

occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the development of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiased judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indivisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of Republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which, we can alone depend for their preservation. To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that have ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of our Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety; and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, it is necessary to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that have ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation.

Having purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of *MERCHANDIZE*, which is extensive and well assort'd, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of

merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & CO.

they are at present in re-arranging their old

customers and patrons, a continuance of their deal-

ings with his successors, at the old stand, opposite

the upper end of the Public Square. He will at

the same time very sincerely thank his thanks for

the liberal patronage extended to him during his

continuance in business. It is his wish speedily

to close his business, and he hopes that

all those who have open accounts will call and

close them by vote or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835.—24-ff

natives. Eighteenth line for *run*, read sun. Twentieth for *national*, read noon-tide. Fifth section eleventh line for *Clothesline*, read Cloppell. Twelfth line for *rest of the Generals*, read the best generals. Thirteenth line for *fiend* read three. Eighteenth line for *Soufield*, read Sarsfield. Third column sixth line for *bard* Hamilton, read Gen. Hamilton. Second section eighth line for *beyond east*, read broad cast. Seventh section tenth line for *partician*, read Parthian.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.

June 19, 1835.—24-ff

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

Having purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of *MERCHANDIZE*, which is extensive and well assort'd, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & CO. they are at present in re-arranging their old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealings with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He will at the same time very sincerely thank his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish speedily to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by vote or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835.—24-ff

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE subscribers, as associated Principals, propose opening in Lexington, on Monday, the 6th of July next, a permanent institution for the education of Young Ladies. While their primary object will be to impart a sound, thorough course of instruction, with direct reference to the judicious developments of the intellects and the cultivation of the moral characters of those committed to their charge, those branches commonly styled *ornamental*, shall receive due attention.

Believing that no course of education can be thorough or judicious in which the Sacred Scriptures are neglected, the higher classes will have assigned them one recitation a week in the Bible. A sound and practical exposition of the Sacred Volume, embracing the collateral subjects, will be adopted, without the slightest attempt to create a sectarian bias.

Having had some considerable experience in training the youthful mind, the subscribers pledge themselves to use the most unremitting efforts to promote the intellectual and moral culture of their pupils. One female assistant is engaged; others will be procured when needed. The Chemical Philosophical apparatus necessary for the illustration of those sciences will be furnished. Special attention will be given to the subject of original composition, with the view of teaching the pupil to write with facility and elegance. The terms of tuition are very moderate. The School Rooms are pleasantly situated on Limestone street, on the same lot with the dwelling house of the Rev. J. F. Coons; in whose family several pupils can be accommodated with boarding, at the prices usual in the city.

The Gloucester Telegraph is employed in tracing the pedigree of the sea serpent, and has got as far back as 1780—in 1817 he was so long that his two extremities were not visible at one view with a telescope.

Stirring Times.—This day a man goes up into the air in a balloon from the northern side of the city, and on the southern side of the city a man is to come down to the earth on a string, whether the former will ever come down, and the latter go up again, we may be able to tell to-morrow. A *propose* of balloons, we advise our friends to keep a sharp lookout aloft. The Ohio man was to leave Cincinnati on Wednesday last, for the Atlantic is his balloon. He may pop down among us with flowers of his own

**REMOVAL**  
OF THE NEW  
**DRUG AND CHEMICAL**  
STORE.

**GEORGE W. NORTON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and the public, that having  
purchased the Drug Store of JOHN  
NORTON, he has removed to the corner,  
well known and occupied for a great number of  
years as a Drug Store.

The two establishments united, form a general  
and extensive stock of Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Per-  
fumery, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, &c. &c.

And greater inducements will now be given to  
wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore  
offered.

Among the stock are the following:

1500 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1000 lbs. Glauber

Salt; 800 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 150 lbs.

Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Aloe; 500 lbs. Ju-

niper Berries; 100 lbs. Gummi Resin; 50

galls Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Vitriol;

1200 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqua Fortis

and Sup. Nitric Acid; 450 lbs. Gum Stellar;

400 lbs. Copal; 150 lbs. Sp. Whiting; 1000

lbs. Ivo. Blacks; 1200 lbs. Sp. Brown; 200

lbs. Ground Logwood; 100 gross Bottles Corks,

(selected) &c. &c. &c.

All orders from Physicians and dealers in medi-

cines, addressed to the subscriber will be thor-

oughly received. His personal attention will be given

to the compounding of prescriptions.

GEORGE W. NORTON.

South of the Court House, Main st. Lexington.

June 3, 1835.—23-tf.

**FOR SALE.**

A NEAT little residence on the Lexington and

Maysville Turnpike, 3 miles from Lexington,

containing one acre and a half. There

are on the place a good Log dwelling-house,

Kitchen, Blacksmith-Shop, other out houses;

with a WELL of first rate water and pump in it,

The terms of sale will be made reasonable. Any

person wishing to purchase will please call on the

subscriber residing on the premises.

JAMES M. SUTTON.

June 8, 1835.—23-tf.

**Just Published,**  
**E. LITTELL'S**  
**MUSEUM,**  
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.  
FOR JUNE, 1835.

**CONTENTS.**

1. Charles Lamb, with a Portrait. From Frazier's Magazine.

2. William Pitt.—Part III. Blackwood's Magazine.

3. Peter Peebles at Madras. Asiatic Journal.

4. Shakespeare in Germany.—Part II. Shak-

peare's Tragedies—Romeo and Juliet.

Blackwood's Magazine.

5. Stanza for Music. Oh strike the Lute, Lady. London Metropolitan.

6. Recollections of Chateaubriand in England.

Monthly Magazine.

7. Sketches of Irish highways. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Irish Ruins.—Part II. The Story of Clooney Blaney. New Monthly Magazine.

8. Wood Statues. London Spectator.

9. The Wyvilles at Leamington Spa. Black-

wood's Magazine.

10. The Indian Mother. Monthly Magazine.

11. Indian Sports. Asiatic Journal.

12. Biographical Notes on the late J. F. Talma.

Monthly Magazine.

13. A Visit to Iceland, in the summer of 1834.

By John Barrow, Jr. Monthly Review.

15. After the Drawing-Room. By Thomas Haynes Bayley, Esq. Court Magazine.

16. Life of Wolf, the German Philologist. Cochrane's Foreign Quarterly Review.

17. All Heir, or my Friend Tom Richards. New Monthly Magazine.

18. Translations from the Greek. Ibid.

19. Janet in search of a Father. Continued. London Metropolitana.

20. Translations from the Greek. Antipater of Sidon. Blackwood's Magazine.

21. Journal of a Residence in China and the

neighboring Countries. By David Aebel.

22. Excursions in North America. Electro Review.

23. Excursions in the Mediterranean. By Maj. Sir Greenville Temple, Bart. London Athenaeum.

23. Natural Hunting Tours, including notices

of the principal crack riders in England.

Monthly Review.

24. Sicilian Festivals. The Devil's Bridge. Wed-

dings of the Lower Classes in Augusta and Messina. Short Commons. London Metropolitan.

25. Recent German Tourists. Westminster Review.

26. Querrels of Zoologists. Second Letter to Robert Jameson, Esquire, from Charles Waterton, Esq.

27. Sketches of Domestic Life. The Notable.

Fox's Monthly Repository.

28. The Samplers of Castle Saunter. Dublin University Magazine.

29. Was I Right, or Was I Not. New Monthly Magazine.

OBITUARY.

30. Thomas Pringle, Esq. Gentleman's Magazine.

31. Mr. F. W. Smith. Ibid.

32. James Heath. Ibid.

NOTABILIA.

1. Important Sheep-Breeders. 2. The Threshing Machine. 3. Suspension Bridges. 4. Antiquarian Discoveries. 5. Suspension Bridges. 6. Linsey-Woolsey. 7. Thunes Water. 8. Metal Forks. 9. Coins. Geneva. 11. The Clergy of Spain. 12. European Statistics. 13. Vegetable Organization. 14. Diamonds at Algiers. 15. Platina and Gold. 16. Machine for Extinguishing Fire. 17. British Museum. 18. Specific against Fire.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

EBENEZER BISHOP—MILLWRIGHT.

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks

to the citizens of Fayette county, for the

liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him,

in his line, and will here say, that the multiplicity

of work now on hand, he is enabled to give em-

ployment to two additional Journeymen Mill-

wrights immediately.

Fayette county, June 10, 1835.—23-tf.

**NEW GROCERY.**

**THE** Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Markethouse, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of GROCERIES, &c. &c. and will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-tf.

**BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**HAY SCALES.**

**THE** subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Livestock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.

March 5, 1835—9-tf.

**BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON**

**MAKING.**

**ON** LIMESTONE ST., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY.

**THE** Subscriber informs the public and his

friends generally that he still continues the

above business in its various branches. All kinds

of work in this line done on the shortest notice and

in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform

them that the carries on the Waggon Making, and

will warrant all work done in this line inferior to

none in the West.

THOS. BRADLEY.

March 4, 1834—9-tf.

**STAMBOUL.**

**THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER,**

**HAVING** his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasioned his withdrawal from service last year, (the big head) has been arrested, and although that disease often when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOUL is not so much affected by it, as is common. The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.

Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been the disease, to be assured of its effects. Participants in Bills.

THE PROPRIETORS.

March 4, 1834—9-tf.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to attend to calls, day or night.

**DR. SAM'L. C. TROTTER,**

**OFFERS** his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Courthouse, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by R. H. Chin, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.

March 25—12-tf.

**MORRISON & BRADLEY.**

**I**HAD sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchantile for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON,

L. J. BRADLEY.

March 5, 1834—9-tf.

**N. B.** The Business will be carried on at the same place by John P. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized

to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-tf.

**SHAW & ENNIS.**

**I**T will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are their successors in Business, under the firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GABRIEL I. MORTON,

THOMAS J. ILES,

SAMUEL M. WRIGHT

Lex. March 5, 1834—9-tf.

**CABINET SHOP.**

**THE** Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop,

and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions.

A SPLENDID Dinner Set just opened of

White and Gold—the richest article in the State,

White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates.

Just received and for sale by JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39-tf.

**WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETTS.**